RALEIGH:

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1850.

THE LEGISLATURE.

up in our next. duced by Mr. Woodfin, to change the mode of dis- session of Congress to repeal this law. tributing the School Fund from the federal to the tion and the Literary Fund,

tee on negro Slavery. Mr. Leach, of Davidson, also Union. introduced a pointed Resolution on this subject, which was read and sent to the same Committee.

Mr. Fleming introduced a bill proposing to submit to the people, at the election in August next, the question of "Convention" or "no Convention" to amend the Constitution. Mr. McLean moved to refer this bill to the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, on which motion an able and animated debate took place, in which Messrs. McLean, Fleming, Stevenson, Avery, Rayner, Foster of Davidson, Ruffin, Jones, Walton, Erwin, Blow, Hill of Caswell, Caldwell of Guilford, Leach of Davidson, Cherry, and Brogden participated. Mr. McLean's motion prevailed by a vote of 70 to 45. Our Reporter will give a sketch of this debate in our next.

The following gentlemen were announced as the joint Committee on the state of the Deaf and Dumb Institution in this City. On the part of the Senate, Messrs. Washington, Cameron, and Watson; on the part of the House, Messrs. Avery, Hill of New Hanover, Montgomery, Jerkins and Maultsby.

The Committee on Slavery has not yet reported. A Report, we learn, may be expected at an early day. We also understand that a Report will soon be made by the Committee on amendments to the Constitution.

The two Houses are now fairly at work. The people are looking with deep anxiety to their proceedings, and we trust they may be such, in every respect, as will advance the interests and protect the honor of the State.

MR. BROWNE'S PAINTINGS.

City, will compare favorably with those of any artist or to the people." in the country. Indeed, we do not know that Mr.

Taylor is said to be exceedingly taithful.

Governor returns to the City. The rough sketch, ance of her citizens.

The Register of Nov. 23rd says, "These gentlein their respective Houses, when they knew that they were only set up to be knocked down, furnishes but another illustration of their disinterested services in the cause of Constitutional liberty."

which crowns his labors.

prehension, but, for the life of us, we cannot see the point in the above paragraph from the Register. How did these gentlemen "illustrate their disinterested suffering their friends to run them for speakers in their respective Houses? Warrenton News.

We should have spoken sooner on this point, but like the News, our "apprehension" is so "dull" that we failed to get " the hang of it." It may mean a great deal more than it passes for-we hope it does; ing" his friends to run him for the honorable post of Speaker, is more than we can find out or even guess at. We wish some one would tell us what it means.

COMMITTEES.

Cherokee lands, and to the Turnpike Road :

Senate branch .- Messrs. William H. Thomas, Chairman; Col. George Bower, Lowis Bond, and N. W. Woodfin.

the Committee on Internal Improvements of the Sen-Rogers, and Lane.

We find it impossible to supply back numbers of our paper. Those who desire them, and who have subscribed for the session, will have the difference made up to them after the session.

We are constantly cheered by accessions to our list. We received forty additional subscribers by our last Western Mail; and since the commencement of the present session we have added more than four hundred to our Weekly and Semi-Weekly lists.

MANCHESTER ROAD. Gen. Harlee, the President of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, delivered a most interesting and able address in the Commons Hall, on Saturday evening last, on Internal Improvements and especially with reference to the advantages which must result from the completion of with much attention by the large audience of Mem- the militia. bers and citizens in attendance.

this month.

THE RIGHT OF SECESSION.

The present General Assembly have raised a Joint Committee of eighteen on federal relations; and our readers have seen, from the published proceedings, that a number of Resolutions touching the condition of the South have been referred to this Committee.

It is admitted on all hands, as it is plain to all minds, that the slaveholding States have not only much ground for complaint on account of the late act In order to make room for a synopsis of the Presi- admitting California, but much cause for concern and dent's Message, we are compelled to omit the pro- apprehension as to what may be the future policy of ceedings of Monday last. We shall bring them fully the Government in relation to their slave property. Especially and emphatically have they the strongest In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Thomas, from the cause for dissatisfaction at the wide-spread and mad Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the opposition with which all attempts have been met at bill and accompanying memorial concerning the Wil- the North to execute the law for the recovery of fumington and Manchester Rail Road Company, and gitive slaves; and in addition to this, the prospect is. recommended the passage of said bill. It was laid judging from every sign in the free States, that the on the table and ordered to be printed. A bill, intro- most strenuous efforts will be made at the present

It is natural, in this state of things, that men of white basis, was referred, on motion of Mr. Shepard, all parties here should be fully awakened to the neby a vote of 34 to 13, to the Committee on Educa- cessity of some steps to assert and maintain their rights; and that the Representatives of the people of In the Commons, on Monday, a number of Bills, North Carolina should, at an early day, declare what Resolutions and Memorials were presented, the cap- these rights are. Profitable at all times, it is especialtions of which will appear in our regular proceedings. ly so in such an emergency, to revert to the Consti-Mr. Dargan presented strong Resolutions on the tutional elements of the Government; and to under-Slavery question, and with reference especially to the stand and agree upon, if possible, the nature and exfugitive-slave law; which was referred to the Commit-

We have not space for analysis or speculation on this subject, nor is it necessary. Our aim is merely to lay down some plain propositions, which we regard as demonstrable by testimony abounding almost to

1. That after the Revolution each State had its own separate government, organized and practically understood; and was, to all intents and purposes,

2. Under the old Articles of Confederation each State retained its entire freedom and sovereignty, and every power not expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled.

3. The powers of the Confederation being found insufficient for the payment of the public debt, the management of our foreign relations, and the regulation of commerce, the present Union was formed for the purpose mainly of effecting these objects.

4. The States adopted the Federal Constitution in Convention, as independent communities-each one having an equal voice with all the rest, irrespective

5. The States, in ...eir respective local Conventions, subsequently ratified it; North Carolina and Rhode Island being the last to do so.

6. The Constitution which was thus formed is plain in its phraseology, and the powers it conveys to the General Government are few and specifically enumerated, except as to the subordinate power of using necessary and proper means for carrying into effect those enumerated.

7. All the rights and powers not thus expressly The Paintings of Mr. Browne, who is now in this delegated, were "reserved to the States respectively,

These are the terms, briefly stated, on which North Sully himself, the great master of the art on this Con- Carolina, as one of the States, came into the Uniontinent, has produced finer or more faithful likenesses declaring as her Iredells, Spaights, Davies, and others did, that the Federal Government should not exercise We spoke some time since of the portraits to be any authority but such as could be justified under seen in Mr. Browne's exhibiting room, which were some power expressly granted by the Constitution; taken in Mexico, including Gen. Taylor, Col. Bliss, and that she, with the other States, retained every Mal. Matisfield, and others. The likeness of Gen. power, jurisdiction, and right, not by the Constitution delegated to Congress. She regarded the General Mr. Browne has added to his collection the portrait Government-all the States regarded it-as a comof Dr. Josiah O. Watson, of Johnston County, and mon agent-as their creature, charged with spethat of James B. Shepard, Esq. of this City, which cific and enumerated trusts, to be exercised for the was taken at the solicitation of Dr. Watson. Both common welfare of the whole. In all her reserved of these are admirable likenesses. Mr. Browne is powers her sovereignty is still as full as when she dealso engaged upon a portrait of Gov. Reid. This will clared her independence on the heights of Mecklenbe finished the latter part of this month, when the burg; and as such she is entitled to claim the allegi-

which Mr. Browne kindly showed us, gives promise We have heard the idea recently expressed that a of an excellent likeness. We have heretofore men- State has no right to secede from the Union-that tioned the likenesses, in Mr. B's room, of Gen. Saun- there is no help from oppression except by revolution; ders, Gov. Graham, Gov. Manly, Mr. Peace, and in other words, that the States are the creatures and others of our citizens. The portraits of the Governors, dependents of the Federal Government, and of course we learn, are being taken at the request of James subject to its physical coercion. Such an assump-Johnston, Esq. of Chowan, who designs to preserve tion, we humbly submit, is unsupported by any testhem in his family as memorials of the State's history. timony derived from the Constitution itself, or from Mr. Browne is richly deserving of all the success any single circumstance attending its formation or adoption. It is, moreover, at war with all regular ideas of free republican government, and of the unmen" (speaking of Messrs. Joyner and Rayner) doubted independence of the States, as that indepen-" by suffering their friends to run them for Speakers, dence has been practically displayed in their separate organizations since 1787. We hold that as no State could originally have been forced into the Union, none can be forced to remain in, or rather be prevented from We acknowledge and deplore our dullness of ap- going out. Heaven forbid that such an extreme resort should be presented to us as the only alternative against aggressions upon our rights! We trust it services in the cause of constitutional liberty" by may not, but the bare probability of the contingency should nerve our public men to look the danger boldly in the face. Let them declare that while we acquiesce in the late action of Congress on the Slavery question, we are at the same time determined that agitation shall cease, and that the fugitive-slave law shall be enforced in its letter and spirit; and that if but how a gentleman can "illustrate" his devotion the free States do not yield to this, our reasonable and to "the cause of Constitutional liberty" by "suffer- Constitutional request, we will leave them, and leave

This is no time to dispute about terms. If gentlemen do not like the word secede, and if we cannot consent to use the word revolution, let dissolution be The following is the Joint Select Committee of the the substitute for either or both. The people undertwo Houses upon so much of the Governor's Mes- stand that, and they will demand it if the fugitivesage as relates to debts due for Cherokee lands, to slave law be repealed, or if these wicked assaults upon the rights of the slave States be continued in the halls of the common Congress.

The Boston Post contains an extended account of the Union Meeting recently held in that City. Fan-House branch .- George W. Hayes, Samuel Flem- euil Hall was immensely crowded. Able and eloing, U. W. Swanner, A. B. McMillan, and William quent Speeches were delivered, and Resolutions of a general character adopted. The Resolutions pledge In our paper of the 27th of last month we published the people of Boston to put down opposition to the enforcement of the laws, and it is stated that " all ate erroneously. That Committee is as follows: laws" passed by Congress are binding upon all. Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Gilmer. Canaday, Nixon, They also take ground against the continued agitation of the Slavery question; but the fugitive-slave law is not mentioned, in so many words, in the Resolu-

> We are glad to see Boston moving at last in this matter, and we hope good may come of it. But Hughes and Knight-were they not hunted like felons through that City, and held to bail for merely demanding their property? And did they get it? No, and they never will. Still Mr. Fillmore approves the conduct of the cowardly Marshal, and promises that the law shall be enforced !

Mississippi. We learn from the Charleston Mercury of Saturday last, that the House of Representatives of Mississippi have passed the Resolutions disapproving the course of Senator Foote, by a majority

Gov. Quitman has transmitted a message to the Manchester Road. The General was listened to Legislature, advising the immediate organization of

The Episcopal Convention for the State of New Jenny Lind will sing in Baltimore, on the 19th of York has adjourned sine die, without being able to PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's Annual Message was communicated to Congress on Monday. Under an arrangement by the Postmaster General by which copies of this document were distributed among the Postmasters, to be handed out as soon as they were Telegraphically informed of its delivery in the House, we received from Mr. Postmaster White, of this City, a copy on Monday last at about three o'clock. This document would make some seven columns in our paper, and it is therefore impossible that we should is fair. give it at length to-day. We shall present, however. The Steamboat Antoinette, Douglas, burst her boithe main points.

The President speaks of the measures of "Compromise "-approves them as a whole, but does not jured. specifically mention the fugitive slave law. He says generally, in the commencement of his Message :

" The Government of the United States is a limited Government. It is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted, and such others as may be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringement on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and subjects intrusted to Congress, its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves and Prayer. the Constitution, and desires the continuance of its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And number of individuals at the North do entertain con every such citizen will also deprecate useless irrita- servative opinions on the matter of slave property, tion among the several members of the Union, and and whose voice is occasionally heard in the uproa all reproach and crimination tending to alienate one of the waters of strife, yet overawed by the impetuportion of the country from another. The beauty of osity of the torrent which is perhaps destined to overour system of Government consists, and its safety whelm the land, they involuntarily shrink from the and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual col- task of attempting to stay its progress. The instanlisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separ- ces are rare in which, where the effort has been made, ate action of all, while each is revolving in its own deprivation of office, or other mark of displeasure and

In a government like ours, in which all laws are the body politic of that extensive and populous region passed by a majority of the representatives of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such | Carolina has presented an almost uninterrupted scene of short periods, that any injurious or obnoxious law disquietude and excitement, under the provocation of can very soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely contumelies and threats, poured from a thousand that any great numbers should be found ready to resist tongues, and in forms the most offensive. During the execution of the laws. But it must be borne in that period, it may with truth be affirmed, that the mind that the country is extensive; that there may be public mind has not for a year been free from the most local interests or prejudices rendering a law odious in painful solicitude. Peace indeed has long fled from one part, which is not so in another; and that the our borders, and discontent and alarm are everywhere thoughtless and inconsiderate, misled by their pass- present. Better, far better, it would have been, for ions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to the South to engage in deadly conflict with the North, resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons than to have endured the torturing anxiety of an anshould recollect that, without law, there can be no real omalous struggle, the consequences of which are bepractical liberty; that, when law is trampled under youd the ken of human prescience. An open war is foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of limited by the causes which produce it, but the fura military despotism or of popular violence. The ther continuance of such a war,-political, religious law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the and social-as has been waged by one party against only efficient restraint upon the strong. When impar- the other, and in which a strictly detensive attitude tially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its has unwaveringly been preserved by the weaker, protection and none above its control. You, gentle- would falsify and dishonor the history of the Anglo most of my ability, and to the extent of the power and the fanatic, it is our pride and high privilege to vested in me, I shall at all times, and in all places, declare, that the unexampled forbearance of the South take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the is referable solely to its unaffected devotion to the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed upon me by compact of 1789, and the principles of constitutional the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall liberty. shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to Our present distressed and agitated condition has meet events as they arise, with firmness, as well as not arisen solely from the recent aggressive measures with prudence add discretion."

measures of the last session:

"The act passed at your last session, making certain propositions to Texas for settling the disputed boundary between that State and the Territory of New Mexico, was, immediately on its passage, trans- by a law of its own enactment, the entire inheritance mitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be of a common ancestry. The startling truth at length ment thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged- the career of infatuated rulers is gone forever. The but no official information has yet been received of final act of the drama is over, and when the curtain the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, which screens the future from the eye of the patriot however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of shall be lifted, it may be, that the Palmetto banner the propositions submitted, they were to have been will be seen among other standards, waving over a acted upon, on or before the first day of the present triumphant people, united in institutions, and in de-

It was hardly to have been expected that the series of measures passed at your last session, with world. But should it please the All-wise Disposer the view of healing the sectional differences which of events in His inscrutable Providence to assign us had sprung from the slavery and territorial quetions, the condition of the British Islands of the West, and should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the nature of a compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concessions our tiny, they were not unmindful of the duty they owed Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot to themselves, their descendants, and their country. be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them made the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic. It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a majority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States, prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by the circumstances and condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the country from another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports to the constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, and for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow-citizens sympathize in that spirit, and that purpose, and in the main approve, and are prepared, in

all respects, to sustain these enactments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred blood and common traditions. still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the compromises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are regarded by me as a settlement, in principle and substance-a final settlement, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embraced. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach, as the ed from conflicting sectional interests and opinions.

and exerience shall demonstrate the necessity of fur- tion to defend ourselves." ther legislation to guard against evasion or abuse."

other portions of the Message are devoted to Foreign Constitutional compact, to which the States are sorelations-to the Tariff and Internal Improvement vereign parties. While adhering faithfully to the questions-to the Indian tribes-to California-to remedy of joint State action for redress of common the Army and Navy and Post Office Department, &c. grievances, I beseech you to remember, that no con-&c. Speaking of the public debt and revenue, the juncture of events ought to induce us to abandon the President says:

and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43,002,- designated by you, implore the God of our fathers fo

The President advocates-not a "high" Tariffbut a steady and permanent one, with specific instead

of ad valorem duties. He also recommends a system of Internal Improvements by Congress. The above embraces, we believe, the leading and important points in this document. We have neither time nor space for comment to-day.

Passed Midshipman David Coleman, of Buncombe N. C. late Acting Master, United States Ship Portsmouth, returned to the United States as passenger in United States Ship John Adams.

John Adams, and has also returned in her.

Telegraphed for the Standard.

WASHINGTON, December 3, 1850. After the reading of the President's Message yesterday, both Houses adjourned till 12 o'clock to-day. The Message is highly spoken of here.

NEW YORK, December 3d, 1850. Sales of 1300 bales of Cotton at former prices. No new features to notice, but the demand for the article

ler on the Alabama river on Tuesday. Fifty-three passengers wounded aand missing-fifty-one unin-

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Message of Gov. Seabrook was delivered to the Legislature of South Carolina on the 26th ultime. It is an able and eloquent document, and while it is firm and determined, it is conservative in its tone.

On motion of Mr. Memminger, the Legislature have resolved, in pursuance of Gov. Seabrook's recommendation, to appoint Friday, the 6th, as a day of Fasting

We make the following extracts from Gov. Sea-

brook's Message: "While I rejoice in the conviction that a large rebuke, did not quickly follow. This of itself, if The Constitution has made it the duty of the Pres- proof were needed, proclaims the deep-seatedness and ident to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. all-pervading character of the disease which affects

For about one-third of her political existence, South nen, and the country may be assured, that to the ut- Saxon race. Whatever may be said by the demagogue

of the Federal Government. These effected by illi-The President thus speaks of the 'Compromise' cit and wily combinations, having destroyed forever the balance of power between the two sections, the equality of the States, and the equality of right in the people of the States, constitute the crowning evidence of the fixed determination of a dominant majority to consummate its perfidious purpose of seizing ore the General Assembly for its agree- stands openly revealed, that the last hope of arresting termination to maintain with fidelity their new relations with their co-sovereigns and the nations of the to rivet the chains with which we are manacled, the people of South Carolina will, at least, be comforted with the assurance, that while ignorant of their des-

Does hope still linger in your bosoms that the dark cloud which envelopes the political horizon will yet be dispelled? That the enemy will forego his premeditated design of reducing your honored Commonwealth to colonial vassalage? To these questions a satisfactory answer will be found in the melancholy experience of the past-the overwshadowing influ ce of the General Government, insured by the permanent ascendency of the sectional party which aims at the annihilation of our property, the history of fanaticism, the renewed and augmented agitation of the slavery question, and the recent practical verification of our fears that, at the North, the provisions of the Constitution in behalf of Southern rights cannot be enforced without the shedding of blood. If, to that section which now has the control of every department of the government, the preservation of the Confederacy is indispensable to the completion of its work of desecration and ruin, to us its dissolution, as a compact between thirty-one States, is necessary to our social and political quiet, and the safety of our institutions. Ordained "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity"in relation to each and all of these essential objects, the Bond of Union having been deliberately mutilated by a majority of the contracting parties, the minority have no longer any security for life, liberty and

The time, then, has arrived to resume the exercise of the powers of self-protection, which, in the hour legislation which disposed of them was, in its char- of unsuspecting confidence, we surrendered to foreign acter, final and irrevocable. It may be presumed from hands. We must re-organise our political system on the opposition which they all encountered that none some surer and safer basis. There is no power, moof those measures was free from imperfections, but ral or physical, that can prevent it. The event is indisin their mutual dependence and connexion they form- solubly linked with its cause, and fixed as destiny. ed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory, In the admonitory language of our lamented statesman, and best for the entire country, that could be obtain- "the worst calamity that could befall us would be to lose our independence, and to sink down into a state For this reason I recommend your adherence to the of acknowledged interiority, depending for security adjustment established by those measures, until time on forbearance, and not on our capacity and disposi-

I have not attempted to discuss the question of se This is all he says on the Slavery question. The cession. The right by a State to withdraw from the Union, results from the nature and principles of the

In recommending, as I now do, that South Caroli-"The total receipts into the Treasury, for the year na should interpose her sovereignty in order to proending 30th June last, were forty-seven millions four tect her citizens, and that by co-operation with her hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and aggrieved sister States, she may be enabled to aid in forty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$47,421,748 90.) averting the doom which impends over the civil insti-The total expenditures during the same period tutions of the South, it is fit and proper that as a were forty-three million two thousand one hundred Commonwealth, we should, at an early day, to be the pardon of our manifold transgressions, and invoke The public debt has been reduced, since the last his protection and guidance in this our day of trouble annual report from the Treasury Department, four and affliction, that he would graciously vouchsafe to hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and enlighten the minds of our Federal rulers, the North seventy-six dollars and seventy-nine cents, (\$495,- and its citizens, and direct them in the way of truth, of reason and of justice, and preserve a once happy political family from the unspeakable horrors of civil strife."

> John H. Leary, an intelligent Farmer and Fisherman of this County, recently ordered two thousand dollars' worth of Rope from Boston, but on reading the accounts of the proceedings in the ' Crafts case, he immediately countermanded the order, and has determined to bestow his patronge on the Merchants of Norfolk, and other Southern Cities. Edenton Bulletin.

The United States House of Representatives is omposed of Representatives from each State, in the ratio of one to every 70,680 of the population. The The John Adams arrived in Hampton Roads on the 27th ult., 42 days from Port Praya. William B. Muse, of Edenton, N. C. is a 2nd Lieutenant aboard the and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning.

For the North Carolina Standard. STAND FOR THE RIGHT!

TO THE HON. ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS.

Be firm, be bold, be strong, be true, And dere to stand alone; Strive for the right, what'er ye do, Though helpers there be none. Nay-hend not to the swelling surge

Of popular sneer and wrong; 'Twill bear thee on to ruin's verge, With current wild and strong.

Stand for the right! though falsehood rail And proud lips coldly sneer, A poisoned arrow cannot wound A conscience pure and clear.

Stand for the right! and with clean hands, Exalt the truth on high; Thou'lt find warm sympathizing hearts Among the passers by.

Men who have seen, and thought, and felt, Yet could not holdly dare The battle's brunt, but by thy side Will every danger share. Stand for the right! proclaim it loud,

Thou'lt find an answering tone In honest hearts, and thou no more Be doomed to stand alone!

BALTIMORE, November 28. Senator Downs has been received at New Orleans with great honors. A salute of 100 guns was fired. The election of Gen. Arista as President of Mexico is confirmed. From Texas we learn that Gen. Rusk, in an ad-

dress at San Augustine, declared the passage of the Ten Million Bill to be a Southern triumph. There is a great emigration to Texas; about 500 per week have arrived at Galveston, and it is estimated that 25,500 have arrived during the present

season, many bringing large numbers of slaves. The vote on the Boundary Bill averages about 4 in favor to 1 against, in 17 counties out of 20.

WASHINGTON, November 28. The President's Message is in the hands of the printers. It is to be expressed South as far Charleston and Augusta, and West to Buffalo, and probably to Cincinnati. It leaves here to-morrow instead of Col. Benton speaks confidently of his re-election

to the Senate. It is not true that the President has ordered the arrest of Quitman, or taken any action whatever us to

ed through this place. Drovers are asking \$5 per hundred pounds, gross; but we have not heard of any selling. As usual they will drive down into South Carolina and take less than they ask here. We hope there is not much drove pork needed in this section Ruth, Ranner. The Nashville Convention consisted, exclusive of

Tennessee, of forty-five members, viz: One from Virginia; eleven from Georgia; five from Alabama; and Tuition, with Music, French, Latin, Greek, Mathefour from Florida; eight from Mississippi; and six- matics, Drawing and Painting. teen from South Carolina. Tennessee, the dissenting State, had fourteen members. ARKANSAS LEGISLATURE. This body organized on the 4th instant, in the House, by electing Major

sage is plura on slavery. The fine painting known as Pomorede's Panorama sic, without further charge. wark. Tuesday morning. It was insured for \$6. 000 in St. Louis.

T. B. Flourney, (Dem.) Speaker; in the Senate, Jno.

H. Hampton, (Dem.) President. Gov. Roane's mes-

MARRIED.

At Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, recently, by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Mr. Charles C. Bonner of Beaufort county, to Miss Caroline Gray, daughter of Etheldred Gray, deceased.

In Hillsborough, on the 30th inst., by Wm. H. Brown Esq., Asa N. Davis, to Miss Mary E. Warrex, daughter of Mr. Charles Warren, both of Hillsborough. In Alamance county, on Thursday evening the 14th inst., by G. M. Lea, Esq., Mr. Wm. W. Pickett to Miss Martha J. Hurdle, daughter of Josiah Hurdle, Esq.

On Wednesday evening 30th October, by Rev. R. I. Devin, Mr. H. Y. Alden, of Wake, to Miss Susan Ann, daughter of David Overby of Granville. By the same, on the 30th inst., Mr. Fielding Harris to Miss Mary J., daughter of Mr. John Barnett, all of Gran-

BIED.

In Brackettown, McDowell county, on the morning of the 16th inst., in the 73d year of her age, Mrs. Nancy Mitchell, consort of Mr. Thomas Mitchell, to whom she had been united for a period of 52 years. She expressed in her last moments entire resignation to her Maker's

" And we are glad that she has lived thus long, And glad that she has gone to her reward. Nor deem that kindly nature did her wrong, Thus soft to disengage the vital cord; When her weak frame grew palsied, and her eye Dim with the mists of age, it was the time to die.

THE MARKETS.

WILMINGTON, November 30. Sales of turpentine at \$2 35 for dip, and \$1 40 for hard, per barrel; tar \$1 40 per barrel-no sales of rosin to report. A sale of spirits turpentine at 30 cents per gallon. Flour from \$6 to \$8, and home-made scarce; corn 67 cents per bushel; feathers 35 cents; molasses 22 to 23 cents; bacon from 5 to 11 according to quality; sugar from 6 to 81 cents.

FIXETTEVILLE. November 30. Cotton 12 to 121 cts. and steady; corn 82 to 92 cents; flour \$5 25 to \$6; manufactured tobabco 20 to 40 cents per pound; flax Edgeworth during five years, is known to most compeseed per bushel, \$1 20 to \$1 25; whiskey 35 to 40 cts. to \$20, according to quality; wheat, prime, at 100 to 109 cents; some small sales of new corn at 60 cents; bacon, hog round, at 74 to 8 cents; flour from \$5 to \$7 50. NEW ORLEANS, November 27. Cotton in good demand to-day, and middlings at 134 cents, 5,000 bales

sold. Rice, sales of 100 tierces, prime, at 4. CHARLESTON, November 30. Received during the past week 17,897 bales of cotton. The following are the prices: Middling 121 to 121 -good middling 13-midlling fair 134-fair 134-fully fair 138 cents.

NEW YORK, November 29. The Telegraphic despatch of the Washington Republic of Saturday last says : Cotton has declined one quarter of a cent to-day, and flour has fallen 124 cents."

KEEP THE BALL IN MOTION!

BASS & BROWER, WILMINGTON STREET, IN REAR OF THE CITY HALL, RALEIGH, N. C.

WE most respetfully inform our friends and the Citizens of Raleigh, and the County of Wake, that we have fitted up a splendid Ten Pin Alley;

where young and old can enjoy the healthful exercise of taking a hand at the game of Ten Pins, or where they can enjoy the Smack of Satisfaction over a fine plate of OYSTERS, or a plate of Beef Steak, or a Bottle of Burgundy, or any of the choice Wines or Liquors they keep on hand for the special accommodation of their They will endeavor to render those comfortable that

will favor them with their patronage. Raleigh, December, 4th, 1850.

Lamps, Lamps,

HAVE just received a large Stock of Lamps, for Burning Fluid and Phosgene Gas. Some of which were bought at auction and will be sold very low. Call soon if you want bargains at PESCUD'S Drug Store.

Tobacco and Segars. THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior Cigare, Smoking and Chewing To-P. F. PESCUD.

Raleigh, November 27, 1850.

The Caswell Fe YANCEVVILL

B. GOULD, A. M. P Miss. KATE E. KELLOIG, Assistant and Ornamental Branches. Mas. E. B. Gould, Teacher of Music. THE Subscriber, availing himself of the well know healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to estab I healthiness of this situation, has undertaken to call lish a Female Seminary, which, in addition to meeting the wants of this vicinity, shall merit patronage from abroad. He has, accordingly, spared no pains in procuring an assistant possessing the highest qualifications.

Miss Kellogg, (who has recently strived,) received her
education at some of the best institutions in the country, and has been highly successful as a Teacher. Testimo-

ited from gentlemen of the first respectability. The course of studies will now embrace all the branches, solid and ornamental, usually taught in Female Seminaries of the highest class. Thoroughness is the leading feature in the plan of instruction. The government is strict, but gentle and conciliatory. For rapid progress and superior attainments in Music, Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, it is believed that this School now offers very unusual facilities.

nials of the most commendable character can be exhib-

school, his connection with the Dan River Institute still Board, including washing, from \$6 to \$7 per month. Pupils are required to board in families approved by the Principal.

The subscriber will devote one half of his time to this

The next session will commence on the 6th of January. Early attention is requested as far as practicable. Charge will be made from the time of entering to the close of the session, and no deduction made for absence except for protracted sickness.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Tuition, according to studies pursued from \$8 to \$15 Music, (Piano with singing) three lessons perweek, with an extended series of vocal exercises, for cultivating the voice after the most approved European method, - -

Drawing, Painting in water colors, stylographic, Monochromatic, Painting and Embroidery, each - - -B. GOULD.

FEMALE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE. (HILLSBOROUGH STREET.)

Raleigh Register insert three times and forward account.

844-3tw.

RALEIGH, N. C. REV. BENNET T. BLAKE, Principal. Mn. W. C. Doun, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Ancient Languages.

KARL W. PETERSILIA, Professor of Music. Hogs! Hogs!! Several droves of hogs have pass- Mas. Lucy M. Petersilla, Teacher of Drawing and INWENTY-FIVE Young Ladies can be accommodated with hoard in the family of the Principal-

These will receive all the attention, and enjoy all the comforts of a private family. The course of study is well digested, thorough and extensive. The entire expense to a pupil will be covered by the payment of One Hundred Dollars in advance, for a session of five months. This will include Board

Taken separately, the charges will be as follows: oard per session of five months, 850 00 Tuition in the Classical Department, 20 00 Tuition in the English Department. 15 00 Music on Piano or Guitar, 20 00 Drawing and Painting, Painting in oil Colours, French.

The Pupils will be regularly instructed in Vocal Muof the Upper Mississippi, was destroyed by fire in The Annual Examination of the Pupils of this Insti-4th and 5th of December ensuing.

The Session for 1851 begins 6th January, 1851. B. T. BLAKE, Principal. Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850.

South Lowell Male Academy, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE present session of this Institution will close on the 20th of December; and the next session will commence on Thursday, January 2nd. Students are carnestly requested to be present at the commencement of the session. The School continues under the superintendance of

the Rev. James A. Dean, M. A., as Principal, and Mr. B. F. Larabee, B. A. as Associate. The Academy building is new, and is so constructed as to accommodate three or even four Teachers. It is hoped that the friends of the institution will rally around it, and furnish a sufficient number of students to test its capability. Three objects will constantly be kept in view:

1st. To promote thorough scholarship. 2nd. To secure he students from the contamination of vice, and to instill into their minds moral and religious principles. 3d. Fo cultivate a taste for general knowledge. No pains will be spared to obtain all these ends.

South Lowell Academy is a "Preparatory School" of Randolph Macon College; but the course of instruction s such as to prepare for any College in the country; and it is equally adapted to such as do not intend to pursue Collegiate course.

Expenses as heretofore, viz: Tuition \$10 00-\$12-50, and \$15 00. Board in the best families, \$25 00 South Lowell is in Orange county, North Carolina, 38 miles west of Henderson, and about the same dis-

dance North-west of Raleigh. D. C. PARRISH, Sec. Ex. Com. November 28, 1850.

PROF. MORGAN'S INSTITUTE. THE Rev. Professor Morgan has established at Salisbury, North Carolina. A YOUNG LADIE'S INSTITUTE.

(A MODEL SCHOOL) of the highest grade. The success of his system in tent judges in Virginia, North and South Carolina, It PETERSBURG, November 30. Tobacco at from \$8 50 is believed that no similar institution has made such ample provision for the comfort and success of Young La. dies, at such moderate expense to the pupil. The year will close in June. All information will be sent to ap-The whole expense for one year of 10 months end-

SEDGWICK FEMALE SEMINARY.

ing in June is from \$130 to 200.

November 30, 1850.

RALEIGH, N. C. THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851. Terms per Session of five months, (payable in advance.) Board and English Tuition, \$60 00 Music on Piano or Guitar, Use of Instrument, 20 00 3 00 Latin and French, each, 10 00 Incidental Expenses,

Nov. 30, 1850. TEACHERS WANTED. THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C. J. S. PURIFY, Sec. Nov. 28, 1850. Register publish till forbid.

NOTICE. PPLICATION will be made to the present Legis-Manufactory at the Falls of Neuse River, in Wake Nov. 30, 1850.

Bank of the State of North Carolina. THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the first Monday in January next, at their Banking House in this City. Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1850. 10-td.

A Lot of Thomastown Lime, just receiMedical of Thomastown R. Tucker & Son.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1853.

Raleigh, Nov. 30, 1853.

8—16.

A NOTHER supply of sticles for the Ladical or meatic Perfumery, Sosps, Brushes and Cosmetics, just on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCEII. By Adam's Express,